Agricultural Extension Service
OF THE
State College and
ate Department of Agriculture
AND
. S. Department of Agriculture
Coöperating

B. W. KILGORE, Director
Raleigh

DING HOGS

By W. W. SHAY

n furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8
and June 30, 1914

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EEDING HOGS

By W. W. SHAY
cine Extension Animal Industry Division

HISTORY AND THE PRESENT STATUS THE NORTH CAROLINA SWINE INDUSTRY

burn, author of *Swine in America*, says: s agriculture comprehends high class ani- dry, and, conversely, a shiftless agriculture with and lends countenance to a low grade mals. There is no exception to this rule." s a result of extensive Pig Club work, there very considerable distribution of pure- hroughout the State, but mainly owing to a per feeding these hogs do not average high ther result of the Pig Club work has been to produce a surplus of pigs with a view hem at weaning age. The outcome of this very uncertain, and frequently, owing to a mand, results in a surplus of pigs on the he care and feeding of which no prepara- een made. Pigs kept under such circum- e usually underfed and consequently un-

sidered a much better farm practice to carry cient number of sows to supply pigs enough, ed to a weight of 200 pounds each, to con- estimated amount of feed which may be he farm, supplemented, of course, with the amount of purchased protein concentrates. advantages of this method over the practice g pigs are:

ilable feed for all stock on hand; and
ady market for the finished product.

AMOUNT AND COST OF FEED

cording to instructions given in the follow- the amount of feed indicated below is suffi- carry one 40-pound weanling pig on good a weight of 200 pounds.
eration should not require over 150 days, and that period, and *at the right time of the* under normal conditions, prove profitable in of hogs for market.

THE FEED

	Pounds
or fish meal	50
or middlings	50
il	180
bushels	280
il	560

THE COST

50 lbs. fish meal @ 3c.....
50 lbs. middlings @ 2c.....
180 lbs. corn meal (3.7 bu., less toll).....
280 lbs. corn (5 bu.) @ $1.00.....

560 lbs. concentrates @ 2c.....
Pasture one-tenth acre @ $15.....

Total feed cost of 160 lbs. gain.....

Total feed cost per 100 lbs. gain.....

It should be noticed that 460 pounds, or 82 of the above 560 pounds of feed is corn, a ho product, while only 18 per cent is purchase that one-half, or 9 per cent (the wheat shor only 21c. per 100 pounds more than corn val per bushel, as in this case.

As fish meal is now manufactured in No lina, the freight on this excellent commodity in the cotton growing area of the State is v less than formerly.

Its use to the extent indicated in the rations is very profitable indeed; beyond t its use becomes increasingly unwise, wast expensive.

It is therefore necessary in making up a r a herd of hogs that their age and weight be t consideration.

From a nutritional standpoint the mill f probably the most expensive constituent in th ing rations; however, because of their chars palatability we are convinced that their use fiable and economical, especially in the case ling pigs. It is principally for their protei that feeds other than corn are made use of.

That being the case, it is only necessary to the cost of a pound of protein from each arrive at a decision as to which is the cheap This method is not, of course, strictly accur the comparative value of these feeds, but it ciently so to assist in arriving at a conclusio

PROTEIN CONTENT AND COST PER P

	Per Ton	*Percentage Protein*	*C lb.*
Fish meal.....	$60.00	58.	
Wheat middlings.....	40.00	13.4	

We find from the above, figuring from a stri tein content basis, that the protein contained middlings costs approximately three times th the protein in fish meal, when the above p used.

however, in wheat shorts 1117.4 pounds of
tes which, credited at their cost in corn at
nel, gives us the following result:

rts, 1 ton	$40.00
carbohydrates, 1117.4 lb. @ .0179c	20.00
arged to protein	$20.00
8 lbs. @ .0746c.	19.99

pose we credit the protein content of wheat
corn with the cost (.052c.) per pound of the
fish meal, and thus arrive at the compara-
per pound of carbohydrates in wheat mid-
corn, in which case we have the following:

orts, 1 ton	$40.00
tein, 268 lbs. @ .052c	13.94
harged to carbohydrates	$26.06
ates, 1117.4 lbs. @ .0233c	26.03
n (35.71 bu. @ $1)	$35.71
tein, 150 lbs. @ .052c	7.80
harged to carbohydrates	$27.91
rates, 1,563 lbs. @ .0179c	27.97

he above we find that of the three feeds
nsideration, fish meal supplies the cheapest
protein (.052c. per lb.), while corn supplies
est source of carbohydrates (.0179c. per lb.),
s formerly stated, owing to their palatability,
ll feeds other than bran and screenings, are
stified under the conditions outlined.

A WORD ABOUT CRUDE FIBER

g, while a grazing animal, is not a ruminant,
limitation of his stomach capacity (8.5
as compared with that of a steer (266.9
must be constantly considered.
ct in itself would appear to be sufficient evi-
at to be satisfactory, a hog feed must be of
content, yet we are constantly being asked
rn and cob meal, and similar feeds running
digestible, and consequently detrimental fiber

ixtures in this booklet have been proven satis-
and profitable through their use in feeding
undred hogs on many different farms in this
here complete records of rate and cost of
ve been kept during 1921 and 1922.
work has not been *experimental.* It has been
d for the purpose of *demonstrating* facts that
eady been proven by the results of experi-
work conducted by the Federal and several
xperiment Stations and Test Farms.

The fiber content of these mixtures ranges
little less than two to two and three-fourths
unless Red Dog is used, in which case they ar
than two per cent.

Recent tests at the Purdue Agricultural Ex
Station show that the addition of sufficient
meal to increase the fiber content of a corn a
age ration from two per cent to ten per cent
in a decrease of one-third in the rate of gain,
increase of 166 pounds of feed required to pro
hundred pounds gain.

QUALITY AND PRICE

At the prices, and in the proportion given u
heading, "The Cost," it will be seen that th
mended feed, as a whole, costs exactly $40 pe
This gives a check on price.

The crude fiber content as given above is l
three per cent.

The cheapest source of crude fiber is *pastu*

THINGS TO CONSIDER IN COMPOUN A HOG FEED

Nutritive Ratio

It should be balanced according to the ag
animals to be fed.

A feed that is well balanced for a weanlin
too narrow and consequently too expensiv
100-pound shoat.

Source of Protein

A portion of the protein in a pig's ration
come from an animal source: milk, blood, tan
fish meal.

Crude Fiber Content

Limit crude fiber in concentrates to three p
In the case of breeding stock, limit the rat
supply the fiber in the form of pasture if poss
the absence of pasture feed a good legume ha

SLOP MIXTURES

Each of the following slop mixtures is to b
the form of a *thick* slop:

For each pound (dry weight) of any of t
mixtures, a pound of corn should be fed se
and dry.

Pigs up to 75 pounds should be fed both
mixture and the corn at morning and night.

Beyond that weight the entire slop ration
day may be fed in the morning and an equal
of corn at night.

When corn is fed on the ear allow one a
fourth pounds for each pound of the slop

SLOP MIXTURE No. 1

From Weaning to About Sixty Pounds

(Mix Thoroughly—Dry)

	Parts	*Pounds*
g or tankage	(1)	25
	(1)	25
r high grade shorts	(2)	50
ure No. 1	(4)	100

Amount to Feed

nt (%) refers to number of pounds of feed 100 pounds, live weight, of hog.)

orning	Slop mixture 1.25% + Shelled corn 1.25%	2.5%	5%
ight	Slop mixture 1.25% + Shelled corn 1.25%	2.5%	

SLOP MIXTURE No. 2

From About 60 Pounds to 100 Pounds, Live Weight

(Mix Thoroughly—Dry)

	Parts	*Pounds*
l or tankage	(1)	25
l	(3)	75
or high grade shorts	(1)	25
ure No. 2	(5)	125

Amount to Feed

Morning	Slop mixture 1% + Shelled corn 1%	2%	4%
Night	Slop mixture 1% + Shelled corn 1%	2%	

corn, feed 1.25% twice daily.)

SLOP MIXTURE No. 3

From About 100 Pounds to 150 Pounds, Live Weight

(Mix Thoroughly—Dry)

	Parts	*Pounds*
al or tankage	(1)	25
al	(4)	100
or high grade shorts	(1)	25
ture No. 3	(6)	150

Amount to Feed

Morning—Slop mixture 1.5% + Night—Shelled corn 1.5%	3%	

if on good pasture. If poor or no pasture, to 2% both morning and night.
r corn is fed, give either 2% or 2.5% accord-ndition of pasture.)

SLOP MIXTURE No. 4

Feed From About 150 Pounds to Fini

(Mix Thoroughly—Dry)

	Parts
Fish meal or tankage	(1)
Corn meal	(6)
Slop Mixture No. 4	(7)

Amount to Feed

Daily: { Morning—Slop mixture ..... 2%+
Night—Ear corn 2.5%-

The plus (+) sign above means as much they will clean up in 15 minutes.

They should be sold at just under 200 pou weight on the crest of the market.

STUDY THE CHART.

BROOD SOW MIXTURE

	Parts
Fish meal or tankage	(1)
Corn meal	(10)
Red Dog or wheat shorts	(1)
Linseed meal (O. P.)	(1)
Brood Sow Slop Mixture	(13)

Shelled corn, or ear corn, shelled basis, on (1 lb.) for each pound of the slop mixture fe

Feed the above combination from before bre two months after; then gradually substitute bran for the whole corn, in increasing pro adding the bran to slop mixture, until the wh disappears from the ration a few days bef farrowing date.

About a week after farrowing, reverse the tution, gradually increasing the corn and de the bran, until back to the above combination.

Replace the above combination with crush according to the tendency of the sow to lay on feed a sufficient amount to gradually incre weight to farrowing time and avoid excessive weight after.

Keep her on good pasture or feed a legume rack.

LINSEED MEAL

The linseed meal is included in the above mainly because of its slightly laxative effect.

This may be taken advantage of more fully creasing the proportion prior to farrowing.

It is especially useful in the absence of pastu its use is usually justified by its price, as tains over twice the amount of digestible prote tained in wheat shorts.

UNT TO FEED THE BROOD SOW

per amount of concentrates to feed a brood
be governed by personal observation.
can be written that will apply to the wide
conditions under which they are fed. The
ll vary according to—

age of the animal fed;
variety and condition of pasture;
individuality of the animal;
proximity of farrowing date.

AGE A GOVERNING FACTOR

safely be stated that a vast majority of
vs are underfed. This is especially true
e second year of their life.
eaning their first litter, there is a strong
to rapid gain in weight. This is due to the
of the results of her anabolism (the building
s) from her litter to her own body. This
should be encouraged by the liberal feeding
n suitable for the purpose, to the end that a
loped mature sow may result.
mately, the resulting "bloom" of this condi-
erpreted by the careless feeder as a tendency
fat, which would be true in the case of a
ow, and in consequence of this misunder-
the feed that would, if allowed, result in the
f a well developed mature sow, is withheld
lf the growing period of her life.

REE SUPPLEMENTAL MIXTURES

(To Include Sweet Potatoes)

Regular No. 2 Mixture

(On page 7)

(With 1,000 Lbs. Sweet Potatoes)

	Parts	*Pounds*
l or tankage	(1)	100
al	(3)	300
norts, or Red Dog	(1)	100
xture, Regular No. 2	(5)	500

Or Mixture A

(With 1,000 Lbs. Sweet Potatoes)

	Parts	*Pounds*
al or tankage	(1)	25
al	(15)	375
meal (41%)	(4)	100
xture A	(20)	500

Or Mixture B

(With 1,000 Lbs. Sweet Potatoes)

	Parts
Fish meal or tankage	(1)
Corn meal	(7)
Ground soybeans	(2)
Slop Mixture B	(10)

Feed *once* daily in the form of a *thick* slop: 2 (dry weight) for each 100 pounds live weight, the sweet potatoes they will clean up twice d to hogs harvesting sweet potatoes from the fi

If Mixtures "A" or "B" are used, feed the Mixture on page 19.

CORN MEAL

The recommendation that corn meal be used mixtures printed in this booklet is not due value added by grinding the corn.

We believe the expense of toll of one-eig home-grinding is justified by the following adva

(1) Variety given by feeding one-half th ration in the form of slop.

(2) As a carrier and distributer of the ve centrated fish meal or tankage, thus enablin animal to get its share.

(3) To replace a large portion of the usuall expensive mill feeds.

COMPOUNDING RATIONS

For convenience in compounding rations suit swine of various ages, and guidance in feedi following tables are submitted.

Given a good lot of hogs kept free from under comfortable conditions in sanitary quart results indicated may be confidently expected.

Some people apparently lose sight of the fa before pork is sold it must be produced.

Mere cheapness of gains is not all there is to money in pork production. Cost of gains m course, receive due consideration, but amou quality of the article for sale must also be con

This fact is well illustrated on page 16 figures taken from "*Soybean Pastures for Ho* Dan T. Gray.

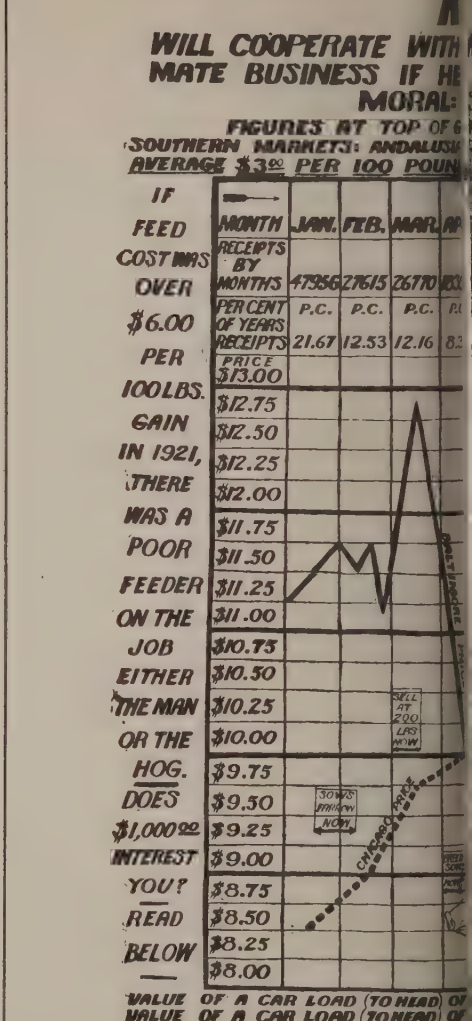
	Parts	Pounds
Fish meal or tankage	(1)	100
Corn meal	(1)	100
Red Dog or wheat shorts	(2)	200
Slop Mixture No. 1	(4)	400
Shelled corn (7.2 bu.)	(4)	400
Total feed		800

The Cost

	Pounds	Cost
Fish meal	100 @ .03	$3.00
Corn meal	100 @ .02	2.00
Wheat shorts	200 @ .02	4.00
Slop Mixture No. 1	400	9.00
Shelled corn (7.2 bu. @ $1)	400	7.20
Total feed	800	$16.20

Feed as indicated below: "M" Morning. "N" Night.		1st Week	2d Week	3d Week	4th Week	5th Week	Total Estimated Gain and Weight
		Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Estimated weight		350	387	430	479	535	600
Estimated gain		37	43	49	56	65	250
Slop mixture, No. 1	M.	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	
	N.	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	
Corn, shelled	M.	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	
	N.	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	
Feed for week		133	147	161	175	184	800

Good pasture will cheapen gains.



Sold March 1st, 10 head hard hogs, 1,800 lbs. @
Value, January 1st, 10 head "oily" hogs, 1,000 lbs
Feed cost of 800 lbs. gain @ 6c.....

Profit: 164 per cent of original value of hogs, or

IAN IN ANY LEGITI-
BUSINESS.
SS!
ONTHS AT THREE LEADING
ONVILLE, FLA. ONLY HOGS
PRICE SHOWN.

CT.	NOV.	DEC.	MONTH
			TOTAL FOR YEAR
65	23277	37006	221,124
C.	P.C.	P.C.	PERCENT OF YEARS RECEIPTS
.00	10.51	16.72	
			PRICE $13.00
			$12.75
			$12.50
			$12.25
			$12.00
			$11.75
			$11.50
			$11.25
			$11.00
			$10.75
			$10.50
			$10.25
			$10.00
			$9.75
			$9.50
			$9.25
			$9.00
			$8.75
			$8.50
			$8.25
			$8.00

ST 1921. $ 1,820.00
M JAN. $ 805.00
NCE $ 1,015.00

12 BROOD SOWS PROPERLY CARED FOR WILL PRODUCE 2 CARS OF 200 LB. HOGS PER YEAR.

BRAINS BRAWN AND BROOD SOWS BEAT THE BOLL WEEVIL

S
CHEAPER LAND —
D YOU PROFIT BY THEM?
RALEIGH, N. C.

	$180.00
	$50.00
	$48.00
	$ 98.00
	$ 82.00

SLOP MIXTURE No. 2

For 10 Pigs 13 Weeks Old, Average Weight 60 Lbs.
(Mix Thoroughly—Dry)

	Parts	*Pounds*
Fish meal or tankage	(1)	130
Corn meal	(3)	390
Red Dog or wheat shorts	(1)	130
Slop Mixture No. 2	(5)	650
Corn (11.6 bu.)	(5)	650
Total feed	(10)	1,300

The Cost

	Pounds	*Cost*
Fish meal	130 @ .03	$3.90
Corn meal	390 @ .02	7.80
Wheat shorts	130 @ .02	2.60
Slop Mixture	650	14.30

Feeding Schedule

No. 10. Age 13 Weeks. Average Weight 60 Lbs.

Feed as indicated below: "M" Morning. "N" Night.		6th Week	7th Week	8th Week	9th Week	10th Week	Total Estimated Gain and Weight
		Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Estimated weight		600	670	745	825	910	1000
Estimated gain		70	75	80	85	90	400
Slop mixture, No. 2	M.	7.5	8.5	9	9.5	10	
	N.	7.5	8.5	9	9.5	10	
Corn, shelled	M.	7.5	8.5	9	9.5	10	
	N.	7.5	8.5	9	9.5	10	
Feed for week		224	245	259	273	287	1288

	Parts	Pounds
Fish meal or tankage	(1)	144
Corn meal	(4)	576
Red Dog or wheat shorts	(1)	144
Slop Mixture No. 3	(6)	864
Corn, shelled (15.4 bu.)	(6)	866
Total feed	(12)	1,730

The Cost

	Pounds	*Cost*
Fish meal	144 @ .03	$4.32
Corn meal	576 @ .02	11.52
Wheat shorts	144 @ .02	2.88
Slop Mixture No. 3	864	18.72
Shelled corn (15.4 bu. @ $1)	866	15.40
Total	1,730	$34.12

Feed as indicated below: "M" Morning. "N" Night.	11th Week	12th Week	13th Week	14th Week	15th Week	Total Estimated Gain and Weight
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Estimated weight	1000	1095	1192	1292	1395	1500
Estimated gain	95	97	100	103	105	500
Morning—Slop mixture, No. 3	21	22	24	26	27	
Night—Corn:						
Shelled	21	22	24	26	27	
Or ear	26	28	30	33	34	
Feed for week	301	322	350	371	386	1730

Remember that fresh water and freedom from vermin will be reflected in gains. Shade in summer and warm quarters in winter.

SLOP MIXTURE No. 4

For 10 Pigs 23 Weeks Old, Average Weight 150 Lbs.

(Mix Thoroughly—Dry)

	Parts	*Pounds*
Fish meal or tankage	(1)	130
Corn meal	(6)	783
Slop Mixture No. 4	(7)	913
Shelled corn (16.3 bu.)	(7)	914
Total feed	(14)	1,827

The Cost

	Pounds	*Cost*
Fish meal	130 @ .03	$3.90
Corn meal	783 @ .02	15.66
Slop Mixture No. 4	913	19.56
Shelled corn (16.3 bu. @ $1)	914	16.30

Feeding Schedule

No. 10. Age 23 Weeks. Average Weight 150 Lbs.

Feed as indicated below: "M" Morning. "N" Night.	16th Week	17th Week	18th Week	19th Week	Total Estimated Gain and Weight
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Estimated weight	1500	1608	1719	1833	1950
Estimated gain	108	111	114	117	450
Morning—Slop mixture, No. 4	28	30	33	35	
Night—Corn:					
Shelled	28	30	33	35	
Or ear	35	38	41	44	
Feed for week	406	441	476	504	1827

Of Feeding Ten-Shoulder Weaning [illegible] according to the schedules on Four

Preceding Pages

If a farmer is not getting results equal to those outlined in the foregoing feed schedules and the table below, there is something wrong either with the methods followed or the animals used, as these results have been attained and their possibility proven by so many men so often that they are logical beyond question.

Period	Number Days	Initial Weight	Final Weight	Gain for Period	Average Daily Gain Per Pig	Total Feed Consumed	Total Cost of Feed Consumed	Value of Gains, Pork @ 10c. per Pound	Feed Consumed per 100 Pounds Gain	Feed Cost per 100 Pounds Gain	Value of Gains Over Feed Cost, Pork @ 10c.	Profit Per Pig, Pork @ 10c.
First period	35	350	600	250	0.71	800	$ 16.20	$ 25.00	320	$ 6.48	$ 8.80	$ 0.88
Second period	35	600	1000	400	1.14	1300	25.90	40.00	325	6.48	14.10	1.41
Third period	35	1000	1500	500	1.43	1730	34.12	50.00	346	6.82	15.93	1.59
Fourth period	28	1500	1950	450	1.61	1827	35.86	45.00	406	7.97	9.14	.91
Totals and averages	133	350	1950	1600	1.20	5657	$ 112.08	$ 160.00	354	$ 7.00	$ 47.97	$ 4.79

There is no doubt that the average farmer keeps too many hogs for the amount of feed available. A study of the feeds recommended in the tables shows that for every pig to be carried, feeds should be provided as specified on page 3.

CHEAPEST GAINS NOT ALWAYS MOST PROFITABLE

When a farmer understands the principle involved in the following table he will be ready to make money with hogs. Study it. Liberal feeding paid the price of the pasture over the one per cent ration.

Soybean Pasture With One and Three Per Cent Daily Ration of Corn.

Corn Daily per 100 Pounds Live Weight	Average Daily Gains per Pig	Corn to Make 100 Pounds Gain	Cost of Corn @ $1.00 per Bushel	Cost of Soybean Pasture @ $15.00 per Acre	Total Feed Cost per 100 Pounds Gain	Total Gains per Acre of Pasture	Total Cost of Pork Produced per Acre of Pasture	Value of Pork Produced per Acre of Pasture @ 10c. per Pound	Profit per Acre, Pork @ 10c. per Pound
One pound	1.102	68	$1.22	0.218 A. $ 3.27	$ 4.49	459	$ 20.60	$ 45.90	$ 25.30
Three pounds	1.329	175	3.13	0.123 A. 1.85	4.98	813	40.49	81.30	40.81
Amount of variation	+.227	+107	$ +1.91	$ 1.42	$ +.49	+354	$ +19.89	$ +35.40	$ +15.51

The tables on this page are taken from "*Soybean Pastures for Hogs*," by Dan T. Gray. They are the result of many tests at the Alabama Experiment Station.

Corn alone	.375	609	$ 10.86	None	$ 10.86				$ 0.86

PASTURE

good test of the value of a pasture for hogs
ability.
n be starved into eating almost anything.
ed hog is not a profitable hog. It is in
the profit lies.
h of a given pasture will a hog eat when
ving a three per cent ration, i. e., three
concentrates daily per 100 pounds live

on have the answer to that question you
on the value of the pasture in question, so
cheapening of gains is concerned, but the
on is about the *quality* of the pork produced
asture.
y easy to see what the peanut and soybean
e value of pork.
arolina farmers will increase the number of
he boll weevil increases, but they MUST
ease the value. This can be avoided by a
breeding that has been thoroughly proven
year on actual farms in North Carolina, as
by the chart in the center of this booklet.

llowing is taken from the United States
Crops, and Markets Bulletin, March 18.

ALUE OF HOGS FEBRUARY 15, 1922

	Per 100 Lbs.	
	1922	1921
	$10.50	$10.00
and	9.60	11.00
	9.50	11.20
	9.50	9.70
sey	9.30	10.50
nia	9.20	10.00
on	9.20	9.90
rolina	9.20	11.40
	6.80	8.00
	6.80	7.20
a	6.70	9.10
pi	6.60	9.10
	6.10	8.40
	5.90	7.50
last six States	$6.48	$8.23
United States	$8.24	$8.58

arn from the foregoing table that the farm
hogs is lower in the Southern States where
criminate use of and reliance on peanuts and
s as hog feeds has resulted in serious dis-
ion by packers against hogs thus fed.

We are very strongly of the opinion that su
should be consumed by animals weighing not
pounds where intended for sale.

A feeding demonstration making use of seve
pounds oily hogs out of the peanut fields in
County was conducted by this office during
two months of 1922, the results of which are
the foot of the pages under the chart.

The eighty pounds gain were put on at a co
per pound, making them cost $4.80 for wh
received, owing to the seasonal advance in pr
improvement in quality $13, thus making it
profitable operation indeed.

Of course, one cannot expect such gratifying
every year, but a study of the chart shows tha
sound policy to follow.

When $4.80 worth of feed will change a $5
an $18 hog, it is time to feed.

As a further illustration of the fact that th
must know his business if he is to make mone
hogs, the reader is again referred to the char
middle of the booklet.

On August 1, 1921, a 100-pound hard hog wa
on the Baltimore market $13. Turned into t
bean and peanut fields, such a hog easily adds
100 pounds by November 21st, when, as a 20
oily hog at $6 per 100 pounds he was worth $12.
paid $1 less than nothing for the "cheap" f
which we hear so much, providing he was sold
time; and the figures at the top of the chart sh
a large percentage of Southern hogs are sold
the cold months of the year.

The trouble is not with our stars that hog
has not been more profitable in North Carolin

We have already considered what was do
July farrowed pigs after they had put on a ch
pounds from such feeds.

There is, on an average, less than forty po
objectional peanut fat on such a pig, while in t
of a 200-pound hog under similar conditions
ably approaches 100 pounds.

The percentage of increase in weight in t
case is 100%, while in the second it is 50%.

OTHER PASTURES

In their order according to palatability, t
would place pastures about as follows:

Permanent or Long Period

Alfalfa, Medium Red Clover, Alsike Clover
Dutch Clover.

A mixture of the last three mentioned, o
ground, is a good gamble for any man who
brood sow and lives outside of the sandhills.

Such a pasture should be clipped occasion
keep it green and destroy the weeds.

Catch Pasture

ssex Rape on fertile land.

Winter Pasture

wn Crimson Clover or almost any of the
is.

'ERATIVE CAR LOT SHIPMENTS

If two to six farmers, owning twelve brood
g them can save an average of six pigs per
will agree to breed and feed their hogs
to the chart and tables in this booklet, there
on why they should not ship two carloads
nd hard hogs near the crest of the spring
summer markets.

INTESTINAL WORMS

d all feed for 18 hours and give:

tonin ..... 2½ grains
omel ..... 2½ grains

ve is a dose for a 50-pound pig.
for a 100-pound pig.
for a 200-pound pig.

give over eight grains, and be sure each pig
hare. Tablets may be bought at most drug
Dissolve in warm water and mix in a thin

with physic and repeat in 10 days.

e, use crude oil.

ATE AND VACCINATE BEFORE WEAN-

SELF-FEEDER

self-feeder is practical—a poorly constructed
bomination.

MINERAL MIXTURE

ed in Connection With Soybeans or Peanuts

corn is balanced with soybeans or peanuts,
owing mineral mixture should be kept con-
before the hogs:

cid phosphate ..... 10 parts
ardwood ashes ..... 10 parts
ommon salt ..... 1 part

nd limestone may be substituted for the hard-
shes.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF TANKAGE OR FISH MEAL WITH OTHER PROTEIN CARRIERS

Compared with corn alone at....	Per Bu., $ 0.98	Per Bu., $ 1.19	Per Bu., $ 1.40
60% Tankage or Fish Meal is worth	Per Ton, $ 144.20	Per Ton, $ 175.10	Per Ton, $ 206.00
With Corn at the above price and Soybean Meal Tankage or Fish Meal is worth	50.00 81.16	62.50 101.49	75.00 121.81
With Wheat Shorts Tankage or Fish Meal is worth	45.00 117.34	52.50 133.27	60.00 149.20
With Linseed Meal Tankage or Fish Meal is worth	50.00 73.86	62.50 93.16	75.00 112.46
With Skim Milk or Buttermilk Tankage or Fish Meal is worth	7.56 70.00	9.18 85.00	10.80 100.00

THE PROPORTION OF VARIOUS PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS REQUIRED TO BALANCE CORN FOR GROWING HOGS

(Suitable for 150-200 Pound Hogs)

Protein Supplement	Per Cent of Supplement	Per Cent of Corn	Nutritive Ratio
Tankage or Fish Meal	9	91	1 : 6.42
Soybean Meal	18	82	1 : 6.47
Wheat Shorts	50	50	1 : 6.51
Linseed Meal (O. P.)	17	83	1 : 6.31
Skim Milk	65	35	1 : 6.32

(Adapted from "*Pork Production*" by Smith